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Letter dated 3 March 2003 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my letter of 6 August 2002 (S/2002/907).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has received the attached supplementary report from the United Arab Emirates submitted pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

I should be grateful if you could arrange for this letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Jeremy **Greenstock**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

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Annex

Letter dated 3 March 2003 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

With reference to your Note No. S/AC.40/2003/OC.230 dated 10 February 2003 regarding the request for further information on a number of preliminary comments/questions on the report submitted by the Government of the United Arab Emirates pursuant to paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), I have the honour to transmit herewith the follow-up report from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates (see enclosure).

(*Signed*) Abdulla K. **Al-Shamsi**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Enclosure

[Original: Arabic]

Report of the United Arab Emirates to the Counter-Terrorism Committee

Paragraph 1 of the resolution

Subparagraph 1 (a)

Do the circulars of the Central Bank mentioned in relation to this subparagraph and other subparagraphs have the force of law? If so, on what basis?

What legal and practical measures exist for the supervision of the financial operations of the holders of licenses authorizing the collection of charitable contributions?

Circulars of the Central Bank aimed at prohibiting and suppressing the financing of terrorism have the force of law by virtue of the powers conferred upon the Board of Directors of the Central Bank by articles 121 and 131 of Federal Law No. 10 of 1980 concerning the Central Bank, the monetary system and regulation of the banking profession with regard to the issuance of such circulars, notices and instructions as it deems necessary in order to regulate the banking profession.

Although audit and inspection of accounts of charitable, social and professional associations are the responsibility of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, the Central Bank also plays a role in that area, as evidenced by its circular No. 24/2000, article 3, paragraph 2, which prohibits the opening of accounts for cooperative organizations and charitable, social or professional associations that have not submitted a certificate signed by the Minister of Labour and Social Affairs attesting to their status and authorizing them to open such accounts

Subparagraph 1 (b)

How is effect given in the United Arab Emirates, as a matter of domestic law, to the requirement of the Arab Convention for the Suppression of Terrorism "for the blocking and confiscation of assets and funds derived from, used in or relating to terrorist crimes"?

The various articles of the Federal Penal Code mentioned in relation to this subparagraph appear to relate only to actions directed against the internal interests of the United Arab Emirates.

According to the Constitution, the international instruments to which the State is a party are binding on the federal authorities as soon as they are ratified. Again according to the Constitution, all State institutions, including the courts, are bound in many cases to apply the provisions of the international instruments even if domestic legislation has not been adopted to that effect. That is true of the Arab Convention for the Suppression of Terrorism. The answer to the question is that domestic laws already exist that define the circumstances in which funds derived from criminal acts may be frozen and the procedures to be followed, the key text being Federal Law No. 4 of 2002, articles 2/2 and 4, which make money-laundering

a criminal offence. Article 2/2 of the Law indicates the types of criminal offences for which the funds derived therefrom may be frozen and seized; article 4 of the Law specifies the parties authorized to take such a step.

Is there any provision in the Code or another law that applies those articles to actions having a transnational character, or is any such provision proposed?

In the response relating to paragraph 2 (e), attention was drawn to the formation of a committee in the Ministry of Justice, Islamic Affairs and Religious Endowments to review the criminal laws in order to bring them into line with new international developments in combating the serious criminal offences covered by the notion of terrorism. The committee in question has completed its work and submitted proposals, some of which have to do with adding new provisions to the Penal Code so that it covers transnational acts.

Subparagraph 1 (c)

What is the time frame within which a court order can, in practice, be obtained under article 4.2.2. of the Anti-Money-Laundering Law for "the freezing or attachment of funds suspected of being intended for use in terrorist crimes or any of the crimes addressed in the international conventions to which the State is a party"?

Article 4 of Federal Law No. 4 of 2002 on money-laundering empowers the Central Bank to order the immediate freezing of suspect funds for a maximum period of seven working days and authorizes the Public Prosecutor to extend the freezing or attachment of such funds in the Office of the Public Prosecutor until the end of the investigation. If the Public Prosecutor decides to bring the matter before the competent court, it is the court that decides on the extension of the attachment for an indefinite period. In other words, when the competent court is seized of the matter, the funds in question have already been frozen, attached or confiscated, and it is the court that decides whether to extend the attachment for an indefinite period or to end it.

Subparagraph 1 (d)

What are the criteria by which, under the relevant Central Bank circular, financial institutions are required to identify transactions as suspicious and therefore reportable?

Please outline:

The "complete system of additional obligations" imposed on financial institutions by that circular, and the provisions of the other "circulars covering the banking and financial aspects of the Forty Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF)".

Please indicate the laws and procedures available to regulate alternative remittance systems, including systems of, or similar to, the kind known as hawala.

Circular No. 24/2000 dated 14 November 2000 and amendments thereto specify the international criteria to be applied in that regard, which correspond to the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering and the European anti-money-laundering recommendations.

Presently there is no law governing parallel fund transfer systems. As part of its efforts to establish the necessary rules, the State, through the Central Bank, organized a conference on the hawala system on 15 and 16 May 2002. The conference adopted a declaration (Declaration of Abu Dhabi), which contains a number of recommendations that the relevant agencies are currently examining.

Paragraph 2 of the resolution

Subparagraph 2 (a)

As with the articles of the Federal Penal Code mentioned in relation to subparagraph 1 (b), the articles mentioned in relation to this subparagraph appear to relate only to actions directed against the internal interests of the United Arab Emirates. Is there any provision in the Code or another law that applies those articles to actions having a transnational character, or is any such provision proposed?

In the response relating to paragraph 2 (e), attention was drawn to the formation of a committee in the Ministry of Justice, Islamic Affairs and Religious Endowments to review the criminal laws in order to bring them into line with new international developments in combating the serious criminal offences covered by the notion of terrorism. The committee in question has completed its work and submitted proposals, some of which have to do with adding new provisions to the Penal Code so that it covers transnational acts.

Please outline the provisions of the Firearms, Ammunition and Explosives Law, and any other provisions, relating to the eligibility of persons for the grant of a licence to possess, acquire or carry a firearm or explosive substance and to the suspension and cancellation of licences granted, and the law relating to the import and export of firearms, other weapons and explosives.

With regard to the provisions of the legislation on firearms, ammunition and explosives, it should be pointed out that under article 1 of Federal Law No. 11 of 1976, as amended, firearms, ammunition and explosives are defined as follows:

Subparagraph (b):

The word weapon means "any firearm of any kind whatsoever and any component or spare part relating to such weapon; this definition covers all types of rifle, pistol and submachine gun".

Subparagraph (e):

The word explosive means "all explosive substances of any kind whatsoever, instruments used to cause such substances to explode, primers and explosive substances and solutions such as nitroglycerine".

Article 2 of the aforementioned Law stipulates that: "It shall be prohibited for any natural or juridical person to purchase, carry, trade in or use in any way whatsoever firearms, ammunition or explosive substances unless such persons are in possession of a licence issued for that purpose by the competent authority in accordance with the provisions of the law. The aforementioned provision does not apply to the defence, police and security forces.

As to the eligibility of persons for the grant of a licence to own, possess or carry firearms or explosive substances and the provisions relating to the suspension and cancellation of licences granted, it should be pointed out that:

Article 134 of Federal Law No. 11 of 1976 provides that:

> "This Law shall be without prejudice to the right enjoyed exclusively by citizens to keep in their homes such rifles and pistols as they may need for their own use in order to defend themselves, together with the necessary ammunition, provided that such citizens have obtained from the competent authority a licence to purchase weapons".

Article 12 of the same Law stipulates that no licence shall be issued:

1. To persons who have been convicted of assault on others;

2. To suspects, fugitives from justice and persons placed under police surveillance;

3. To persons convicted of carrying weapons during the commission of criminal offences in which weapons were used;

4. To persons suffering from mental or psychological illnesses;

5. To persons aged under 21 years;

6. To alcoholics or drug addicts.

Articles 24 and 25 define the modalities for the import and export of weapons and ammunition; in this regard, article 24 provides that:

> "The competent authority may issue licences for the manufacture or export of weapons, ammunition or explosives only after obtaining the consent of the Council of Ministers."

Article 25 stipulates that:

> "Any person wishing to obtain a permit to carry on a business connected with firearms, ammunition or explosives (manufacture, repair, sale, import or export) shall be obliged to conform to the conditions laid down by the competent authority pursuant to the ordinances adopted by the competent minister in application of the provisions of this Law."

In addition, article 6 of decision No. 22 of 1977 of the Minister of the Interior specifies the following conditions for eligibility for the grant of a licence to carry, possess or trade in firearms and ammunition: "Subject to the provisions of the preceding article, the applicant must enclose the following documents with his application:

1. A certificate from the police or security services confirming:

(a) That he has no criminal record;

(b) That he is not under police surveillance.

2. A birth certificate confirming that he is 21 years of age; if it is not possible to obtain such a document, an estimate of the applicant's age may be accepted, provided that it is issued by the competent medical services of the Ministry of Health.

3. Where there is doubt as to the state of the applicant's health, a medical certificate drawn up by the competent medical services of the Ministry of Health confirming:

(a) That he is of sound mind and is not suffering from any mental, psychological or neurological illness;

(b) That he is not a drug addict or an alcoholic.

The competent authority must verify that the applicant is a citizen of the United Arab Emirates by checking his certificate of nationality and noting its number.

Article 7 of the same decision provides that:

> "No licence referred to in article 4 of this decision may be issued without the consent of the State Security Services."

With regard to the provisions relating to the import of weapons and ammunition, attention should be drawn to article 4 of Federal Law No. 11 of 1976, which stipulates that:

> "Licences for the import of firearms and ammunition shall be issued by the competent department of the Ministry of Defence in accordance with the provisions of this Law."

Please outline the measures, both legislative and practical, preventing entities and individuals from recruiting, collecting funds or soliciting other forms of support for terrorist activities to be carried out inside or outside the United Arab Emirates, including, in particular, the carrying out of recruiting, collecting of funds and soliciting of other forms of support in other countries.

The Arab Convention for the Suppression of Terrorism, which has been ratified by the United Arab Emirates, contains the following provisions in article 3, paragraph 1, subparagraph 1:

States parties undertake:

> To prevent the use of their territories in any way whatsoever for the planning, organization, execution or commission of terrorist crimes or for participation in such crimes, including by adopting measures to prevent terrorist elements from infiltrating, seeking refuge or residing in their territories, either individually or collectively, and from being trained, armed or financed therein.

Likewise, part two, article 4, stipulates that States parties shall undertake to exchange information on the sources of financing of terrorist groups and of their leaders and members and that, at the practical level, the security services should coordinate their respective efforts to prevent the mobilization of funds by groups or individuals with a view to their use in terrorist acts.

Please outline the measures, both legislative and practical, preventing entities and individuals from recruiting, collecting funds or soliciting other forms of support for terrorist activities to be carried out inside or outside the United Arab Emirates, including, in particular, the carrying out, within or from the United Arab Emirates, of recruiting, collecting of funds and soliciting of other forms of support from other countries, and deceptive activities such as

recruitment based on a representation to the recruit that the purpose of the recruitment is one different from the true purpose and collection of funds through front organizations.

Given that articles 149 and 150 (c) of the Federal Penal Code (Law No. 3 of 1987) provide penalties for any person who mobilizes troops or men or who collects funds, provisions, munitions or any other article for illicit purposes, it is inconceivable that persons could be recruited for purposes other than the actual purpose.

Likewise, funds may only be collected with an official permit issued by the competent State authorities, and such permits are granted only to entities authorized by those authorities.

Subparagraph 2 (b)

Please provide particulars of the increases in the penalties for perpetrators of crimes of extremism and terrorism, as mentioned in relation to this subparagraph. Are the increases the result of legislation or of changes in judicial sentencing practice?

This question has already been answered in relation to subparagraph 1 (b); it should be made clear that the increases in question come within the framework of the proposed amendments to the Federal Penal Code (Law No. 3 of 1987).

In what respect has national legislation been aligned with international conventions relating to terrorism, as mentioned in relation to this paragraph?

The international instruments relating to terrorism ratified by the United Arab Emirates have been promulgated by federal decrees published in the *Official Gazette*. They are thus an integral part of domestic law, which all the parties concerned, each in his area of competence, undertake to apply. Attention has been drawn to the establishment of a committee charged with revising the Federal Penal Code (Law No. 3 of 1987), which is required, inter alia, to take into account issues arising from international instruments that require action by legislators.

Subparagraph 2 (c)

Please outline the basis on which eligibility for the grant of visas, entry permits and residence permits is determined.

Chapter 3 of Interior Ministry decision No. 360 of 1997 promulgates the implementing regulations for Federal Law No. 6 of 1973, which establishes the basis on which foreigners may enter the country and reside there, lists the various types of entry permits and visas and defines criteria for their issuance and for application procedures.

Article 23 of that same decision contains the following wording:

"Conditions to be fulfilled by foreigners in order to obtain an entry permit for the purpose of taking up employment

1. When the recruiting entity is a private enterprise, it must obtain authorization from the Ministry of Labour, which verifies the validity of the permit to exercise the business activity.

2. When the recruiting entity is a public-sector enterprise, body or institution, it must apply directly to the department dealing with nationality issues; that department issues the permit on the basis of the decision by the competent authority appointing the person concerned.

3. If the recruiting entity is a foreign or international body, the application shall be made as follows:

(a) The employer must be an embassy, consulate, international body or institution, Arab or foreign social body, church, or embassy school;

(b) The recruitment must be for a non-diplomatic administrative post, since the application is to be approved by the Ministry of the Interior."

Article 28 of the same decision sets out the conditions to be met by those applying for entry or residence permits:

"1. Rejoining the father, mother or guardian;

2. Being enrolled at a university, faculty or institute in the United Arab Emirates;

3. Participating in a training course or specialized course in a public-sector company or body;

4. For foreign women, having at least one child by a deceased or divorced husband who is a citizen of the United Arab Emirates;

5. For holders of foreign passports, being the parent or child of a male citizen of the United Arab Emirates;

6. For holders of foreign passports, being the husband or child of a female citizen of the United Arab Emirates;

7. For the foreign wife of a citizen of a member State of the Gulf Cooperation Council, holding a valid residence permit for the State of which her husband is a citizen, provided that the arrangement is reciprocal;

8. Being a family member of a foreign woman exercising a highly specialized or important profession such as medicine, engineering or teaching and having the qualifications described in paragraph 4 (f) of article 23 of the aforementioned legal instrument, provided that sponsorship requirements are complied with."

The provisions of article 38 are as follows:

"Single entry permit

This type of visa is issued as needed, by the department dealing with nationality and residence issues and in foreign countries by the consular services of the United Arab Emirates, to foreigners wishing to travel to the Emirates for the following purposes:

1. Visiting a friend or relative who is legally resident in the country;

2. Visiting a public- or private-sector legal person;

3. Visiting for purposes of tourism, where the visit is organized by a company or body operating in the tourism sector."

Subparagraph 2 (d)

Is there any provision that criminalizes behaviour of the kind to which article 166 of the Federal Penal Code relates in situations in which the United Arab Emirates is not placed "in danger of war or of the severance of political relations" or is any such provision proposed?

We have already answered this question in the context of paragraph 1 (b). A new draft article has been proposed, to penalize any person who receives military training or takes part in terrorist operations not directed at the State, or who belongs to a terrorist association, institution, organization or group even if the criminal activities of that entity are not directed against the United Arab Emirates.

How is the prohibition in the Arab Convention for the Suppression of Terrorism against the use of the territory of a State as a base for the planning or commission of terrorist crimes given effect to as a matter of domestic law?

We have already answered this question in the context of paragraph 1 (b).

How is that prohibition applied in relation to countries that are not parties to that Convention?

In such cases, reference is made to the relevant provisions of international law.

Subparagraph 2 (e)

Please provide a detailed outline of the changes to the Federal Penal Code mentioned in relation to this subparagraph.

As stated above, the committee responsible for reviewing the Federal Penal Code has drafted proposal to penalize a number of criminal offences, either through the drafting of new legislation or by bringing existing provisions into conformity by introducing more severe penalties; you will be informed as soon as the proposed amendments become law.

What is the competence of the courts of the United Arab Emirates to deal with criminal acts of each of the following kinds:

- **An act committed outside the United Arab Emirates by a person who is a citizen of, or habitually resident in, the United Arab Emirates (whether that person is currently present in the United Arab Emirates or not)**

Article 21 of the Federal Criminal Code (Act No. 3 of 1987) penalizes any person who is present in the country after having committed or been a party to an international crime; this includes acts of international terrorism.

- **An act committed outside the United Arab Emirates by a foreign national who is currently in the United Arab Emirates?**

The aforementioned article 21 of the Federal Criminal Code (Act No. 3 of 1987) also penalizes any person of foreign nationality who commits such acts.

Subparagraph 2 (f)

What arrangements exist for the assistance of, and cooperation with, countries that are not parties to the Arab Convention for the Suppression of Terrorism?

These arrangements are made bilaterally in accordance with the principle whereby effective measures of international cooperation are to be taken to combat crimes of this type.

What is the legal time frame within which a request for judicial assistance in criminal investigations or criminal proceedings (especially those relating to the financing or other support of terrorist acts) must be met and how long, on average, does it actually take in practice to implement such a request in the United Arab Emirates?

Because of variations in the forms of requests for judicial assistance and judicial procedures, it is not possible to state precisely how much response time is needed; it depends on a great number of factors, particularly the extent to which the documents and evidence submitted by the requesting State are complete.

Subparagraph 2 (g)

Please describe the mechanism for inter-agency coordination between the authorities responsible for narcotics, financial tracking and security, with particular regard to border controls necessary to prevent the movement of terrorist groups.

How does the United Arab Emirates secure its extensive borders against unauthorized crossings?

The United Arab Emirates secures its borders against unauthorized crossings by means of:

(1) The relevant branches of the armed forces, pursuant to Federal Decree-Law No. 1 of 2001 concerning the surveillance of land and sea frontiers; they control land borders, highways and other routes, combat smuggling and illicit land-border crossings and report promptly on any suspect activity.

(2) The unit responsible for guarding land borders with neighbouring States, which patrols continuously and report any suspect activity.

(3) Coordination among all Government departments.

Paragraph 3 of the resolution

Subparagraphs 3 (a), (b) and (c)

Is there an institutional mechanism for implementing subparagraphs 3 (a), (b) and (c) of the resolution?

The institutional mechanisms for the implementation of those subparagraphs are:

(a) The Organized Crime Section in the Criminal Investigation Department (implementation of international agreements for the prevention of terrorist acts);

(b) The Monitoring Section in the Criminal Investigation Department (implementation of national legislation for the prevention of terrorist acts).

Subparagraph 3 (c):

Please provide:

Lists of the countries with which the United Arab Emirates has concluded memoranda of understanding on counter-terrorism and of the countries with which it is contemplating entering into bilateral agreements, as mentioned in the report; and

An outline of a representative example of those instruments.

Which are the States with which the United Arab Emirates has cooperated in the extradition of persons proved to have been implicated in terrorist activities?

What is the legal basis for extradition and mutual assistance in criminal and judicial matters in the United Arab Emirates? In particular:

Are they contingent, in any respect, on the existence of bilateral treaties? If so, please provide separate lists of the countries with which the United Arab Emirates has concluded bilateral treaties in relation to: (i) extradition; and (ii) mutual assistance.

Are they governed, in any respect, by legislation? If so, please outline the legislation.

The United Arab Emirates has no legislation which deals specifically with the extradition of criminals, since that issue is governed by the international and bilateral agreements to which it is party. The United Arab Emirates has already cooperated with India in the extradition of persons implicated in terrorist activities.

The United Arab Emirates is striving to conclude comprehensive legal agreements with other States in order to lay down, inter alia, the rules governing extradition. In that connection, the following comprehensive agreements and extradition conventions have been concluded:

(1) Comprehensive agreement with the Republic of Tunisia — Decree No. 32 of 1975;

(2) Comprehensive agreement with the Kingdom of Morocco — Decree No. 80 of 1978;

(3) Comprehensive agreement with the Syrian Arab Republic — Decree No. 12 of 1980;

(4) Arab Convention for the Suppression of Terrorism — Decree No. 103 of 1998;

(5) Comprehensive agreement with the Arab States (Riyadh Agreement) — Decree No. 53 of 1999;

(6) Comprehensive agreement with the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan — Decree No. 106 of 1999;

(7) Comprehensive agreement with the Arab Republic of Egypt — Decree No. 83 of 2000;

(8) Comprehensive agreement with the Republic of India — Decree No. 33 of 2000;

(9) Extradition convention with the Arab States — Decree No. 29 of 1972;

(10) Agreement on mutual legal assistance with the Somali Democratic Republic — Decree No. 95 of 1982;

(11) Agreement on mutual legal assistance with the Republic of Algeria — Decree No. 12 of 1984;

(12) Agreement on mutual legal assistance with the French Republic — Decree No. 31 of 1992;

(13) Agreement on mutual legal assistance with the States members of the Gulf Cooperation Council — Decree No. 41 of 1996;

(14) Instrument of accession to the United Nations Convention against Narcotic Drugs — Decree No. 55 of 1990.

Have the offences set forth in the relevant international conventions and protocols on terrorism been included as extraditable offences in the bilateral treaties to which the United Arab Emirates is party?

The extradition agreements to which the United Arab Emirates is party include all offences; therefore the offences set forth in the relevant international conventions and protocols on terrorism are included in the bilateral treaties to which the United Arab Emirates is party.

Subparagraphs 3 (d) and (e):

The Committee on Counter-Terrorism would welcome a report, in relation to the relevant international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism, on the progress made by the United Arab Emirates in:

Becoming a party to the instruments to which it is not yet a party; and

Enacting legislation, and making other necessary arrangements, to implement the instruments to which it has become a party.

The United Arab Emirates has completed its examination of the 1973 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, and is on the verge of completing the constitutional ratification procedure. The remaining conventions are still under review.

Have the offences set forth in the relevant international conventions and protocols been included as extraditable offences in the relevant bilateral treaties (if any) to which the United Arab Emirates is party?

That question has already been answered in the response to subparagraph (c) (see above).

How does the United Arab Emirates discharge the obligation on States to legislate with respect to matters specified in the relevant international conventions and protocols or to include particular provisions in bilateral treaties?

A committee responsible for reviewing the Federal Penal Code (Law No. 3 of 1987) has been set up. The proposed amendments to the Code take account of the obligations laid down in the relevant international conventions.

Subparagraph 3 (g):

Please outline in more detail the legal provisions mentioned in relation to this subparagraph as restricting participation in "political activity ... that may involve terrorist acts", with particular reference to any differences in their application in relation to States that are parties to the Arab Convention for the Suppression of Terrorism and in relation to those that are not.

In that connection, we would like to draw attention to the relevant articles of the Federal Penal Code (Law No. 3 of 1987), namely articles 180 to 182, and to the proposed amendments to those articles which provide for greater freedom in the application of the provisions of the Code to terrorist crimes and the confiscation of related funds. Those amendments are general texts which apply regardless of whether or not the State is a party to the Arab Convention for the Suppression of Terrorism.

Is it possible under the law of the United Arab Emirates for requests for the extradition of alleged terrorists to be refused on political grounds?

Nothing in the legislation of the United Arab Emirates can prevent the extradition of alleged terrorists on political grounds, subject to the provisions of article 38 of the Constitution of the United Arab Emirates and article 2 (a) of the Arab Convention for the Suppression of Terrorism.

What is the position in relation to extradition requests by States that are not parties to the Arab Convention for the Suppression of Terrorism?

As regards States that are not linked to the United Arab Emirates by means of an agreement, the rules of international law are applicable, with due regard for the issues mentioned in the previous answer.

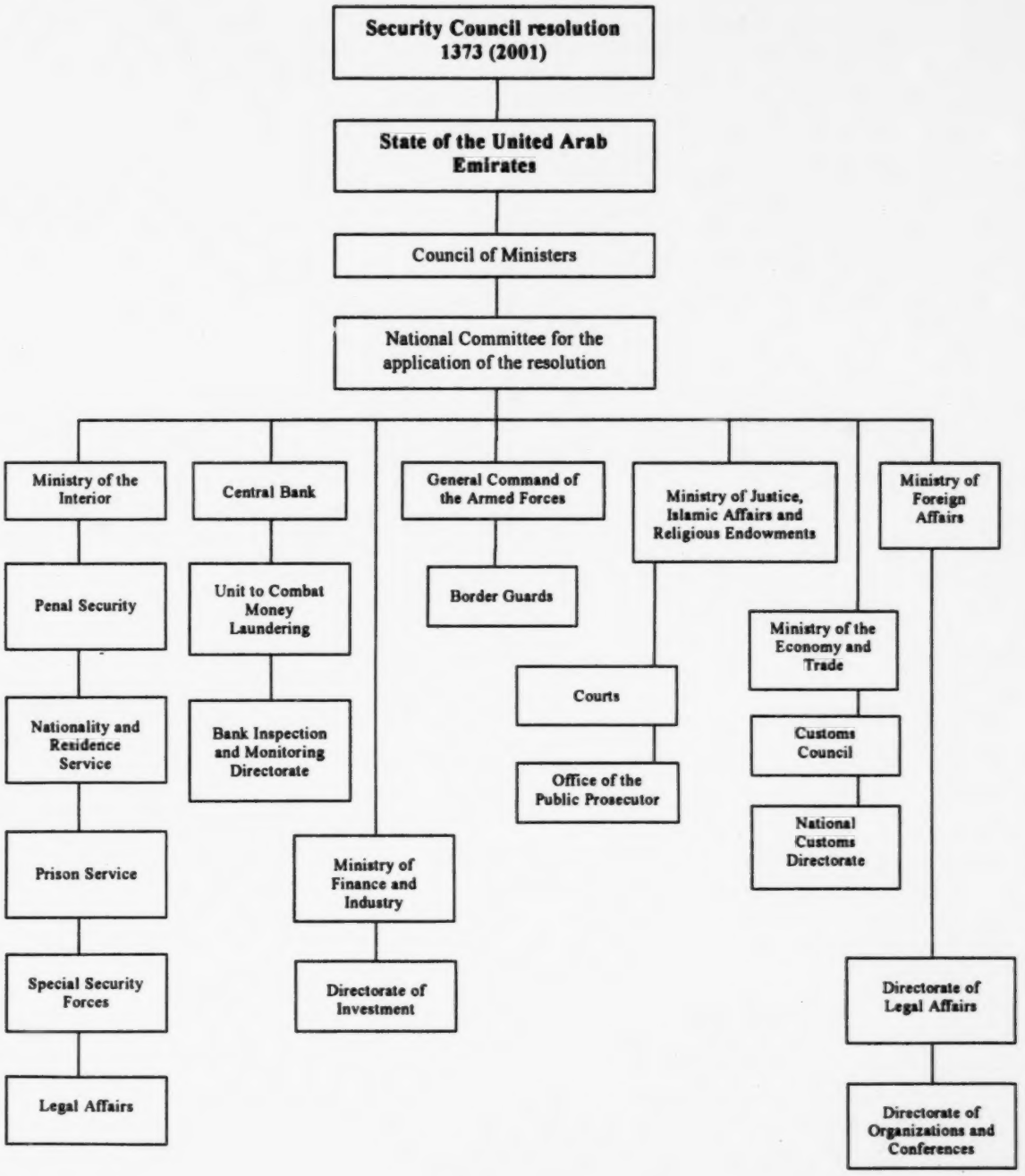
Paragraph 4 of the resolution

Has the United Arab Emirates addressed any of the concerns expressed in paragraph 4 of the resolution?

The United Arab Emirates is striving to increase the effectiveness of regional and international cooperation in order to support international action to combat terrorism and the threat it poses to the international community. In that connection, the Central Bank's unit to combat money-laundering and other suspicious cases has been accepted as a permanent member of the Egmont Group, which provides a specialized framework for the exchange of financial information among its members. At the domestic level, the national anti-money-laundering committee plays an effective role in that field. The United Arab Emirates also cooperates with a number of States in strengthening export monitoring systems with a view to preventing terrorist groups from acquiring certain materials, technologies and weapons of mass destruction.

Other matters

Could the United Arab Emirates please provide an organizational chart of its administrative machinery, such as police, immigration control, customs, taxation and financial supervision authorities, established to give practical effect to the laws, regulations and other documents that are seen as contributing to compliance with the resolution?


Security Council resolution 1373 (2001)
State of the United Arab Emirates
Council of Ministers
National Committee for the application of the resolution
Ministry of the Interior
Penal Security
Nationality and Residence Service
Prison Service
Special Security Forces
Legal Affairs
Central Bank
Unit to Combat Money Laundering
Bank Inspection and Monitoring Directorate
Ministry of Finance and Industry
Directorate of Investment
General Command of the Armed Forces
Border Guards
Ministry of Justice, Islamic Affairs and Religious Endowments
Courts
Office of the Public Prosecutor
Ministry of the Economy and Trade
Customs Council
National Customs Directorate
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Directorate of Legal Affairs
Directorate of Organizations and Conferences